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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period

16 March - 22 March

1947

Number 12

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Technical Bulletins

The following Public Health and Welfare Section Technical Bulletin was mailed with the Weekly Bulletin on 28 March:

Title: Anthrax

Short title: TB PH VET 4

Public Health Courses

During the past few months Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, has been re-organizing the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo in an effort to utilize this Institute for teaching public health. The Institute Building was given by the Rockefeller Foundation for the purpose of teaching public health. The present building was constructed in 1937. The Institute during its early years was devoted almost entirely to research and in 1943 the Ministry of Welfare moved into the Institute building. Since that time both teaching and research have been at a standstill.

Through the efforts of Public Health and Welfare, plans have been made and curricula have been prepared for the following courses:

Public health officers (doctors)
Public health nurses
Public health sanitarians
Public health sanitary engineers
Public health nutritionists
Public health veterinarians
Public health pharmacists

The original plans called for the opening courses for the above public health personnel on 2 April 1947. However, arrangements for dormitories and class room facilities have not been completed and it now appears that the school for public health nurses is the only one that will open on 2 April as scheduled. The remaining courses, will be delayed until about 1 May.

The Ministry of Welfare will extend invitations to the various prefectures to send the best qualified personnel as students for the various refresher courses as outlined above. The courses will be short and intensive of approximately three months duration, with the exception of the engineering and nursing courses which will be of four months duration.

These courses will be repeated continuously in order to train as many public health workers as possible. When adequate facilities for dormitories and class rooms are provided, two or more courses will be conducted concurrently. The first students for these courses should be the best available personnel. Those selected should be leaders and the key personnel in each prefectural health department. By exercising good judgment in the selection of personnel to attend these courses, it will be possible to coordinate and stimulate public health activities throughout Japan. Additional information relative to these courses will be published in this bulletin from time to time.

SECTION II

WELFARE

General

Father Flanagan, founder of "Boys' Town" in Nebraska, is to visit Japan in April. Father Flanagan will be accompanied by his secretary Mr. Byron Reed.

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Father Flanagan's presence in Japan will create wide public interest and will be at an opportune time since the Health and Welfare Ministry will be developing the newly created Childrens Bureau.

Child Welfare

The Japanese Cabinet officially approved on 20 March 1947 the reorganization of the Health and Welfare Ministry to include a Childrens Bureau. The Childrens Bureau will consist of three (3) sections (1) Planning (2) Foster (3) mothers and Childrens Health and Sanitation.

Japanese Red Cross Society

In order to be of maximum assistance to the Japanese Red Cross in the development of their national disaster program, Miss Isabel Auld, American Red Cross Consultant, has been assigned to devote full time to disaster preparedness and relief planning and operations.

Emphasis is to be given during the coming months in the development of the Inquiry and Message Service of the Japanese Red Cross. Consultant help has been assigned to assist the Society in the development of these services on basic social service principles.

Public Assistance

Public Assistance statistics for January 1947 covering each prefecture are given below for information and comparison purposes.

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PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Prefectural Reports - January 1947

PREFECTURE	No. of Persons Non-institutional	No. of Persons in Institutions	Cost of Assistance in Cash	Cost of Assistance in Kind
AICHI	96,401	4,280	¥ 5,149,914	¥1,114,878
AKITA	50,809	1,388	2,408,204	---
AOMORI	45,058	1,957	1,946,579	---
CHIBA	40,802	4,931	2,139,805	83,954
EHIME	40,297	641	2,249,858	5,125,428
FUKUI	59,088	3,066	1,968,322	241,300
FUKUOKA	161,370	1,446	3,742,022	3,035,661
FUKUSHIMA	86,375	951	3,863,199	140,063
GIFU	72,057	2,746	3,171,921	2,700,814
GUMMA	65,901	685	3,340,231	74,147
HIROSHIMA	60,466	2,717	4,125,940	358,029
HOKKAIDO	69,238	2,621	5,221,405	378,351
HYOGO	122,267	1,519	7,419,884	972,444
IBARAKI	59,575	1,939	3,830,162	70,805
ISHIKAWA	41,746	1,899	1,960,548	168,524
IWATE	57,371	285	2,621,706	301,459
KAGAWA	29,945	4,638	1,572,689	258,121
KAGOSHIMA	122,265	155	4,669,630	276,284
KANAGAWA	45,665	5,772	4,467,837	141,742
KOCHI	120,586	457	1,927,132	58,158,000
KUMAMOTO	42,227	1,289	2,164,344	123,121
KYOTO	78,703	3,169	4,919,751	151,549
MIE	35,602	466	2,175,916	58,131
MIYAGI	56,527	749	2,482,363	60,484
MIYAZAKI	36,235	1,234	1,601,014	61,445
NAGANO	93,180	550	4,754,249	26,350
NAGASAKI	35,588	493	2,290,754	---
NARA	22,725	269	1,225,289	21,156
NIIGATA	77,694	6,662	3,980,740	147,204
OITA	21,868	2,179	1,185,197	9,543,119
OKAYAMA	40,214	3,698	2,216,933	169,073
OSAKA	134,596	9,600	6,934,800	51,803
SAGA	28,228	381	2,400,018	1,857,939
SAITAMA	59,699	570	2,409,853	339,175
SHIGA	33,972	307	1,031,120	514,467
SHIMANE	33,857	1,263	2,132,403	---
SHIZUOKA	54,454	3,459	3,613,968	86,729
TOCHIGI	32,575	267	1,299,742	42,119
TOKUSHIMA	31,445	471	1,950,736	58,970
TOKYO	151,252	15,235	22,393,027	423,106
TOTTORI	30,442	569	3,589,680	102,456
TOYAMA	39,094	436	2,310,186	580,642
WAKAYAMA	41,143	134	4,471,610	114,692
YAMAGATA	57,858	544	4,370,752	57,764
YAMAGUCHI	51,115	2,957	3,379,974	3,022,565
YAMANASHI	23,216	116	1,178,465	190,634

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SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Field Surveys

Representatives of PHW, SCAP conducted the following field surveys.

SHIMANE PREFECTURE

Livestock

The dairy cattle population is decreasing and draft cattle increasing. Shortage of concentrate feed is the cause.

Animal Disease Control

Animal disease control measures are effective. The 1946 Tuberculin test is being completed this month and a program for the 1947 test has been initiated. Plans have been completed to immunize all dogs against rabies.

Meat Inspection

Inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses, but inspection methods lack uniformity. Proper ante and post mortem procedure was demonstrated.

Dairy Inspection

Dairy farms and milk plants are receiving a monthly inspection and the "Score Card System" is being utilized. Pasteurization is faulty in that crudely fashioned autoclaves without adequate temperature controls are in use.

Summary

Where defects were found to exist, responsible officials were directed to take corrective action. The Public Health Section of the Military Government Team has inaugurated a satisfactory surveillance program with reference to veterinary affairs.

MIE PREFECTURE

Livestock

Native draft cattle are in good condition. However, dairy cattle are underfed due to grain shortage.

Animal Disease Control

Measures for the control of animal diseases are effective. The 1946 Tuberculin test was completed and plans are underway for the 1947 test. The immunization of dogs against rabies will commence shortly.

Meat Inspection

Inspection is maintained in all slaughter houses but ante and post mortem procedure is faulty because insufficient areas in the carcass are examined. Proper inspection methods were demonstrated. Sanitation is satisfactory except in the disposal of wastes. Many pits have inadequate walls and covers.

Dairy Inspection

The "Score Card System" is being satisfactorily utilized. Health examination of personnel is being practiced. Sanitation is satisfactory

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except in the matter of disposal of wastes. Manure piles and disposal pits are frequently neglected. Pasteurization of milk by means of autoclave method is universal.

Summary

The quality of native draft cattle slaughtered for meat is the best observed in Japan.

Where defects were found to exist, responsible officials were directed to take corrective action.

The Public Health Section of the Military Government Team is exercising excellent surveillance over the Prefecture veterinary service.

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 12-22 March 1947.

Prefecture	Disease	Cases
Yamagata	Anthrax	1
Tokyo	Swine Erysipelas	3

SECTION IV

DENTAL AFFAIRS

The total production of dental materials for the month of February amounted to ¥ 2,963,565.55.

The value of instruments produced for the same period was ¥ 3,236,307.40.

SECTION V

NURSING AFFAIRS

Education

The model Demonstration College of Nursing will have its first graduation exercise 27 March 1947 at 0930 at the Central Red Cross Hospital. There are 71 candidates for graduation.

Two Institutes for nurses will be held in Kyushu in May, one in Fukuoka 5 - 10 May and one in Kumamoto 12 - 17 May inclusive.

The four months course sponsored by the National Institute of Public Health to train 1500 Public Health Nurses in Japan will open 2 April 1947. This course is planned for the overall program in public health and is to prepare the nurse to be of greater value to her community and Public Health doctor. This course is arranged for 50 nurses the first month and each additional two months 50 more will come until the entire 1500 have received this training. It will give each nurse theoretical work, demonstrations and six weeks of field work in an urban or rural health center. The Institute of Public Health is asking for Public Health Nurses in key positions to be selected and sent in first. Only those who have met the qualifications set up by the Japanese staff are to be selected.

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SECTION VI

SUPPLY

Distribution

Korean civilian needs are currently being satisfied in three fields. First, a shipment is being prepared for air transportation of supplies to help keep the Seoul Dental College from discontinuing operation. Secondly, to enable the vaccine production program to be continued, phenol and peptone are being supplied by air, phenol from Japan and the United States, and peptone from the United States. Thirdly, four shipments of 40 CAD Reserve Medical Units will be enroute by the end of next week. Two of the total of four shipments have already left Japan, one is leaving this week, and one, the final, is to leave before the end of next week. All of these supplies are of an emergency nature to alleviate supply deficiencies until shipments are received under regular import programs.

Sanitary materials such as gauze, absorbent cotton and bandages, manufactured from cotton imported from the United States, will soon be distributed to all prefectures in Japan through controlled channels. The selling prices of the above have been agreed upon and will become official when published in the Japanese Official Gazette. It is contemplated that publication of the above will be made before 31 March 1947. Reports from the Sanitary Material Company indicate a fair distribution of sanitary materials produced from stocks of Chinese cotton remaining on hand.

Production

The Welfare Ministry approved releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine as follows during week 17 - 22 March:

Prefecture	10% DDT	Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Aomori	5000 lbs.		
Akita	5000 "		
Iwate	15,000 "		
Kanagawa	32,000 "	1605 gallons	20,000 vials
Shimane	2,500 "	150 "	250 "
Ibaragi			1,000 "
Tokyo			10,020 "
Hokkaido		30,000 "	
Kagawa		3,700 "	
Nagano		700 "	
Transportation Ministry	6,000 "	30,000 "	

Quantity released to the Transportation Ministry will be utilized on railroads throughout Japan.

Decision has been made to provide Korea with the below listed quantities of X-ray film monthly from Japanese production.

Size	Quantity
14 x 17	7200
10 x 12	7200
1¼ x 1-5/8	600 (Dental film)
35 mm film	1500 rolls

The above quantities have been tentatively established as minimum monthly requirements for Korea. Japanese production is being stimulated to meet this demand. This plan will become effective for the month of May.

Monthly report of the Welfare Ministry indicates production of principal biologicals during February as follows:

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Vaccine	Production: Crude Vac.	Production: Finished Vac.	Stock on Hand 28 Feb.: Crude Vac.	Stock on Hand 28 Feb.: Finished Vac.
Cholera Vaccine	544,000 cc	26,000 cc	1,331,730 cc	279,840 cc
Typhus Vaccine	0	2,450,664 cc	0	5,694,175 cc
Plague Vaccine	0	0	0	562,800 cc
Triple Typhoid Vaccine	1,734,000 cc	787,000 cc	6,025,525 cc	1,645,800 cc
Smallpox Vaccine	444,000 ds.	3,910,330 ds.	23,520,100 ds.	2,505,110 ds.
Whooping Cough Vaccine	0	427,180 cc	0	0
Diphtheria Anti-toxin	0	1,900 cc	0	560,239 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	0	400,000 cc	0	429,710 cc

Production of all vaccines continues to be satisfactory. Typhus Vaccine production exceeded all previous monthly productions. Production of typhus vaccine during December 46, January, February and March 47 will approximate 8,000,000 cc. This quantity is almost adequate for annual requirements of Japan. Additional assay studies of Japanese produced typhus vaccine are being made and provided results are favorable, further importation will not be necessary.

Monthly report of the Welfare Ministry indicates yen value of production of medical supplies during February 47 as follows:

Distribution Controlled Medicines	¥ 42,641,255
Non-controlled medicines	50,584,897
Patent medicines	93,740,732
Biologicals	10,366,022
Dental Materials	2,963,565
Sanitary Materials	1,793,195

These figures represent a small reduction as compared with December 46 and January 47 production. This is attributed to an acute shortage of electric power and coal throughout Japan during February. The production of Distribution Controlled Medicines during February was larger than any previous monthly production. This is an increase of approximately ¥26,000,000 over December 46 and approximately ¥12,000,000 over January 47. Continued emphasis is being placed on increasing production of this category of medicines.

Monthly report of the Welfare Ministry indicates production of Insect and Rodent Control Supplies during February 47 as follows:

Antu (rat poison)	3,934,778 (3 gm packages
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	2,723 kg
Rat Traps, spring type	30,000 each
10% DDT Dust (mixed and milled with American furnished DDT concentrate)	682,690 lbs.
5% DDT Residual Effect Spray (From American furnished DDT concentrate)	50,046 gallons
10% DDT Dust produced in Japanese factories from Japanese produced concentrate	175,000 lbs.
Pyrethrum Emulsion	0
DDT Dusters and Spraying Equipment	0

The production of rat poisons during February represents an increase of approximately 35% over January and the preceding six (6) months. This production was increased due to reports from Military Government personnel that shortages exist in prefectures. Military Government personnel must encourage local prefectural health officials to educate the populace in order that the people will understand the need for rat poisons and will accordingly purchase needed quantities willingly.

Production of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate represents a 1000% increase over January production. This program was initiated on 14 January and numerous difficulties were resolved during the remainder of January, hence the excellent production during February.

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Production of pyrethrum emulsion will be started during April in order that larvaciding may be initiated during May. Extraction of pyrethrin content from pyrethrum flowers, the first process in manufacturing, has been progressing during the past three months and finished spray production will be started early in April.

The factories engaged in production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment are assembling raw materials for this production. Allocation of raw materials for a large production program, indicated below, has been made and production will be started during the month of April.

Production Program for 1947

DDT Dusters	100,000
Sprayer, Knapsack, 3 gallon	50,000
Sprayer, Semi-automatic, pump type	20,000
Sprayer, Hand, 1/2 gallon	50,000

Narcotics

A Japanese national, who was reported during the latter part of 1946 and the early part of 1947 to be posing as a narcotic official for the purpose of obtaining narcotics from hospitals, was arrested 12 March 1947. The investigation showed the Japanese doctor had been wearing a GHQ shoulder patch and had a name card with "Public Health & Welfare Section GHQ" written thereon. The doctor was an addict and was not placed in jail, pending the completion of the investigation which involved several more registrants who had furnished him narcotics. On the night of 18 March, the doctor committed suicide at his father's home in Osaka. Military Government Teams should warn all hospitals that only those persons having with them official identification as a narcotic official should be allowed to inspect narcotic records and stocks.

A recommendation that morphine tartrate syrettes 1/4 and 1/2 grain and morphine sulfate tablets 1/2, 1/4 and 1/8 grain be substituted for bulk morphine hydrochloride on the import program has been accepted. Likewise codeine sulfate tablets 1/2, 1/4 and 1/8 grain and codeine hydrochloride powder 1/4 and 1 oz. bottles will be substituted for a portion of the codeine import program. Dihydrohydroxycodeinone, which was formerly used in the preparation of Pavinal, a Japanese trade name for a codeine preparation, has been removed from the import program since codeine phosphate or sulfate, basic narcotic drugs, can be used in place of a highly advertised narcotic preparation. Tropococaine, which it has been determined can easily be substituted for by procaine as a lumbar anesthetic, has been likewise removed from the import program.

Annual Narcotic Statistical Report forms for Japan and Korea, which are being forwarded to Washington, clearly show the advantage of the Narcotic Control Program in Japan operating under new narcotic regulations. Consumption figures for the latter half of 1946 were easily determined, whereas prior to that time consumption figures were merely estimates.

SECTION VII

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Tuberculosis Control

During the past month, the Welfare Ministry, Bureau of Chronic Diseases, presented a plan for the control of tuberculosis in Japan. This plan has been approved by SCAP and if carried out as planned, will augment and extend the work in the control of tuberculosis. It will include enlargement and improvement on both local and governmental levels with assignment of full time trained personnel in the Health Centers in control of tuberculosis, the establishment of lay organizations to assist in the care of the tubercular patient both at home and in the hospital, further refresher courses for the practitioners and nurses,

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public education and publicity on tuberculosis and revision of the anti-tuberculosis act.

Sanitation

Due to a general breakdown in the routine garbage and refuse collection services in Japan and subsequent indiscriminate dumping by the individual, official and semiofficial garbage collectors, there are wide spread accumulations of garbage and litter in the streets, public parks and vacant lots. With the coming of summer this material will afford an enormous amount of fly breeding. Sanitary teams should be started immediately on a city wide clean-up program, with emphasis on the removal and disposal of organic matter.

This can be accomplished in many instances by digging a pit in the area and collecting the material in baskets and dumping into the pit after which it is covered over. Particular attention should be paid to removing the trash and debris from ditches and drains.

This type of clean-up program should be supplemental to the regular collection and street sweeping services and used primarily to get rid of backlog of trash and refuse.

Venereal Disease Control

The following table is a summary of the information submitted by military government health officers in twenty-four (24) prefectures of Japan.

Location of Public Out-patient Clinics	Number of Venereal Disease Out-patient Clinics now operating - Feb. 1947	Additional Number of Public V.D. Out-patient Clinics to be in operation by 1 June 1947
In Prefectural Health Centers	35	53
In Municipal Health Centers	26	17
In Municipal Hospitals	24	7
In Prefectural Hospitals	13	11
In National Hospitals	34	4
In Medical School Hospitals	17	3
In other locations (state where)	39	5

Medical schools will, of course, conduct clinics in this work. National hospitals have been conducting clinics for special groups even before the present program began. These hospitals should also operate their clinics for the general public and observe the same standards as the clinics being developed, although, in general, they are located in areas too remote to be useful as out-patient clinics. Private agencies cannot be entrusted with the entire responsibility for venereal disease control.

Typhus Fever

Comparative score: (Includes figures of 20 March)

1946 - 9,405
1947 - 546

Results of complement-fixation tests on serum samples taken from reported cases of typhus.

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Prefecture	No. of Cases Reported since 1 Sept. 46	No. of Determinations	Results Epidemic	Murine	Doubtful	Ne
Tokyo	137	55	2	19	7	27
Aichi	128	70	2	51	3	14
Hokkaido	77	24	22	0	0	2
Hyogo (Kobe)	59	36	3	23	2	9
Osaka	35	23	No Lab. Report -			
Niigata	28	9	" "	"		
Gifu	19	5	0	3	0	2
Nara	12	10	0	10	0	0
Miyagi	12	1	1	0	0	0

A letter of instruction concerning the collection of blood specimens from all typhus cases reported since 1 September 1946 has been sent to each prefectural health office from the office of the Ministry of Welfare in Tokyo. Blood samples from such cases will be sent in to Tokyo as soon as possible. Samples should be sent to Maj. T. O. Berge, 406th Medical General Laboratory, APO 500, by the most expeditious route.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY

Health Insurance

Provided the recommended changes in the Health Insurance Act are enacted by the Diet, the length of time employees are eligible for benefits, after becoming unemployed, will be extended.

National Health Insurance

A recent survey revealed a prefectural insurance office had not contacted any of the suspended associations in an effort to ascertain the reasons for suspending operation, or to assist them in reorganizing, indicating erroneous reporting on non-active associations. Steps are being taken to obtain more comprehensive information on associations in this group.

SECTION IX

MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 31 January shows 3067 hospitals with a capacity of 216,851 beds, 96,619 of which were occupied. During this same period 277,168 outpatients were treated.

SECTION X

CONSULTANTS

Nutrition Affairs

The Department of Public Health and Welfare, Military Government in Korea is planning to conduct a nutrition survey in several of the Korean hospitals.

At present "low cost feeding" and "prison dietaries" are under study. A class of nurses are experimenting on the proper preparation in use of American released foods. A book will be published as a guide for use in Korea Hospital.

The Nutrition Consultant will present a paper on "Nutritions in Medicine" at the meeting of the Japanese Medical Congress in Osaka in April.

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RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN
FEBRUARY 1947

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day for following

City of Tokyo
Kanto (Tokyo Area of 7 Prefectures *)
City of Fukuoka
Kyushu (Fukuoka Area of 3 Prefectures **)
Average of 4 cities of Nagoya, Osaka, Kurea and Fukuoka

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	City of Tokyo	Kanto (Tokyo Area) 7 Pref.	City of Fukuoka	Kyushu (Fukuoka Area: 3 Pref.)	Four Cities
Number	13;316	18,971	2173	3116	13,849
Pop. Ratio. Adult Unit No. Persons	0.834	0.844	0.830	0.820	0.826
Protein					
Animal	16.4	3.3	15.5	6.2	11.7
Vegetable	41.5	56.5	49.6	45.8	45.3
Total	57.9	59.8	65.1	52.0	57.0
Fat	10.2	10.6	11.1	9.5	10.0
Carbohydrate	388.2	478.3	380.5	409.1	371.0
Calories					
Ration	934	95	1187	76	1202
Free Market	924	31	680	49	562
Home Production	19	2170	23	1868	48
Gift	44	3	41	11	34
Total	1921	2299	1931	2004	1846
Grains					
Rice	285.6	377.4	293.5	370.3	322.4
Wheat	47.1	35.7	109.9	23.9	67.1
Barley	5.1	54.8	4.0	16.6	10.9
Others	1.6	11.8	0.7	3.9	0.7
Total	339.4	479.7	408.1	414.7	401.1
Nuts, Etc.	0.3	0.2	----	----	0.02
Potatoes					
Sweet	394.3	293.0	143.3	294.1	143.4
White	28.5	21.2	1.7	1.7	9.5
Others	11.2	33.7	4.6	24.2	13.5
Total	434.0	347.9	149.6	320.0	166.4
Sugars	1.2	0.2	1.0	2.2	0.7
Oils	1.8	0.6	2.5	0.4	1.5
Legumes					
Soya	1.5	3.3	0.7	1.5	3.1
Soya Products	16.2	52.5	28.4	48.6	23.2
Other beans	2.3	3.4	2.3	0.5	1.8
Total	20.0	60.2	31.4	50.6	28.1
Animal Foods					
Fish	60.5	13.3	112.8	22.1	52.3

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Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - Feb. 1947

	City of Tokyo	Kanto	City of Fukuoka	Kyushu	Four Cities
Animal Foods (cont'd)					
Meat, Poultry	5.8	0.8	6.7	3.0	7.6
Eggs	1.6	0.7	2.2	1.5	1.8
Milk	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.8
Total	68.5	15.1	122.9	27.0	62.5
Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegs.	69.3	97.8	64.7	76.1	64.4
Other Fruits & Vegetables -					
Citrus, Tomatoes	4.3	1.5	9.4	1.1	7.8
Other Fruits	1.5	0.3	1.1	0.04	2.1
Other Vegs.	138.7	183.7	357.7	209. 9	228.0
Total	144.5	185.5	368.2	210.0	237.9
Seaweeds	5.5	1.3	6.5	1.2	12.6
Processed Veg.					
Dried	1.1	2.8	3.4	3.1	7.6
Pickled	47.2	87.4	87.6	71.8	61.2
Total	48.3	90.2	91.0	74.9	68.8
Flavours	16.8	15.0	30.0	26.6	28.0
Others	1.5 (Konnyoku)				

* Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo and Kanagawa.
** Fukuoka, Saga and Kumamoto.

Source: Imperial Japanese Government.

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SECTION XI

MEMORANDA TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-14 17 March 1947 - Approval of Program for Anti-Tuberculosis Control

PHMJG-15 17 March 1947 - Physical Examination, Immunization, and Medical Card of Japanese Nationals Employed for the Occupation Forces.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 15 March 47, w/Digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 15 March 47.

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Digest of Weekly Summary Report of Communicable Diseases for the Week Ending 15 March 1947

From the point of view of numbers of cases, the most important communicable diseases included in the present report were diphtheria (754), malaria (192), typhoid fever (166), and epidemic meningitis (132). The communicable diseases accounting for the most deaths were dephtheria (70), epidemic meningitis (36), typhoid fever (23), and dysentery (13). Epidemic meningitis is by far the most fatal of these communicable diseases currently. Approximately 27 percent of the cases of epidemic meningitis were fatal.

Significant increases were recorded in the incidence of epidemic typhus, scarlet fever and epidemic meningitis. All other diseases remained about the same or declined. Reports from all prefectures are included in this weeks' summary as well as the report from Oita prefecture for the previous week.

Current reports on the newly added reportable communicable diseases were received from 29 prefectures and 5 prefectures submitted delayed reports. Altogether there were reported for tuberculosis 5,684 cases and 586 deaths; for pneumonia 6,105 cases and 729 deaths; for measles 5,759 cases and 76 deaths; and for whooping cough 5,192 cases and 54 deaths.

Diphtheria cases (754) were not significantly higher than in the previous week (747) and deaths declined from 82 to 70 in the week reported on. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population were 53.8 and 49.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 5.0 and 5.2

Dysentery cases (80) were the same as in the previous week, while dysentery deaths dropped from 18 to 13. The current case rate was 5.7 compared to a cumulative rate of 4.4. The current and cumulative death rates were 0.9 and 1.0 respectively.

Typhoid fever cases continued to fluctuate, with a decline of 17 percent from 200 in the previous week to 166 in the current week. Deaths declined from 28 to 23. The current and cumulative case rates were 11.8 and 15.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.6 and 2.0.

Paratyphoid fever cases (35) were only slightly greater than in the preceding week (31). There were 3 deaths reported compared with 2 in the previous week. The current case rate (2.5) remained below the cumulative case rate (3.3) and the current and cumulative death rates were the same (0.2).

There were 15 cases of smallpox in the current week compared with 14 previously. One death from smallpox was reported in each of these weeks. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.1 and 1.0 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Epidemic typhus cases (31) were approximately 70 percent greater than in the previous week (18). There were 3 deaths reported. The current case rate (2.2) however, remained below the cumulative rate (3.1) while both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.2.

Malaria cases (192) were slightly fewer than in the preceding week(199). Two deaths were reported. The current case rate was 13.7 compared with a cumulative rate of 11.5. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Scarlet fever cases (49) were approximately 14 percent higher than in the previous week (43) but no deaths were reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.5 and 3.1 respectively. The cumulative death rate reamined at 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases (132) continuted to increase, and were approximately 12 percent greater than in the previous week (118). There were 36 deaths compared with 33 previously. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.4 and 5.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.6 and 1.4.

There was no cholera, Japanese B encephalitis or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases for chancroid were 904 and 8,968 respectively; for gonorrhea 4,028 and 37,792; for syphilis 3,059 and 24,882.

Weekly Report - 15 March 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	2	110	24	2	-	22	2
AOMORI	-	-	34	11	-	-	2	-
IWATE	1	1	25	4	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	4	1	71	5	2	-	13	-
AKITA	3	-	10	-	1	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	3	-	64	17	1	-	17	1
FUKUSHIMA	4	1	91	5	2	-	10	1
IBARAKI	5	-	93	10	2	-	27	2
TOCHIGI	5	1	44	7	-	-	5	1
GUNMA	2	-	35	8	-	-	12	1
SAITAMA	4	-	56	2	-	-	4	3
CHIBA	4	2	74	7	1	-	24	1
TOKYO	13	2	148	24	4	1	55	3
KANAGAWA	8	2	114	14	1	-	15	1
NIIGATA	1	-	51	16	1	-	15	1
TOYAMA	1	-	35	8	4	-	8	-
ISHIKAWA	3	-	10	-	-	-	3	-
FUKUI	1	-	29	2	-	-	5	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	15	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	1	-	53	8	1	-	21	3
GIFU	2	-	68	2	1	-	16	1
SHIZUOKA	4	-	101	7	1	-	31	-
AICHI	8	-	115	9	2	-	27	1
MIE	6	-	83	8	2	1	23	2
SHIGA	2	1	14	3	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	6	-	47	13	1	-	7	1
OSAKA	3	1	44	6	-	-	21	1
HYOGO	7	4	102	17	-	-	8	-
NARA	2	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	1	45	5	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	5	1	32	3	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	2	-	37	7	1	-	9	-
OKAYAMA	5	-	69	6	-	-	4	-
HIROSHIMA	9	-	137	12	-	-	15	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	33	2	1	-	5	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	36	5	-	-	5	2
KAGAWA	3	-	36	10	2	-	9	-
EHIME	-	-	27	4	-	-	2	-
KOCHI	2	1	62	10	1	-	10	-
FUKUOKA	5	1	76	6	-	-	13	1
SAGA	1	-	22	-	1	1	6	1
NAGASAKI	1	-	13	-	-	-	8	1
KUMAMOTO	3	-	19	1	-	-	3	-
OITA	2	-	7	-	-	-	2	-
MIYAZAKI	8	1	26	4	-	-	10	1
KAGOSHIMA	2	-	7	3	-	-	1	-
TOTALS	166	23	2437	316	35	3	513	33
RATE								
Current	11.6	1.6	15.8	2.0	2.5	0.2	3.3	0.2
Previous	14.3	2.0			2.2	0.1		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 15 MARCH 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	57	9	781	111	10	-	53	13
AOMORI	8	1	94	15	1	1	6	3
IWATE	20	1	96	11	3	1	15	1
MIYAGI	6	1	110	8	1	-	15	1
AKITA	9	2	143	14	-	-	10	2
YAMAGATA	15	-	221	18	5	1	18	5
FUKUSHIMA	14	1	116	3	7	1	29	2
IBARAKI	20	3	134	16	1	-	30	7
TOCHIGI	17	2	130	14	-	-	22	8
GUNMA	11	2	101	29	1	-	16	5
SAITAMA	9	-	131	15	2	-	11	2
CHIBA	13	1	176	15	1	-	19	4
TOKYO	58	4	532	88	8	-	83	18
KANAGAWA	13	-	149	9	6	1	15	3
NIIGATA	8	1	162	19	2	-	27	5
TOYAMA	9	-	53	4	-	-	2	1
ISHIKAWA	0	-	116	1	-	-	2	-
FUKUI	4	1	80	3	-	-	10	4
YAMANASHI	1	1	25	1	-	-	5	-
NAGANO	18	-	162	17	2	-	8	1
GIFU	2	-	59	11	-	-	2	4
SHIZUOKA	12	1	154	18	-	-	18	3
AICHI	46	5	343	27	1	-	21	3
MIE	12	-	173	8	-	-	2	2
SHIGA	6	-	45	3	-	-	5	1
KYOTO	14	2	132	11	2	-	63	5
OSAKA	14	1	115	22	9	1	35	6
HYOGO	27	1	245	20	2	2	16	6
NARA	4	1	43	4	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	4	1	66	2	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	3	1	46	6	-	-	1	3
SHIMANE	14	-	115	9	1	-	4	-
OKAYAMA	6	-	102	8	1	-	2	1
HIROSHIMA	18	1	105	14	4	1	10	2
YAMAGUCHI	23	1	194	21	5	1	15	5
TOKUSHIMA	5	-	72	3	-	-	3	-
KAGAWA	5	-	55	4	1	-	16	2
EHIME	18	-	303	21	-	-	7	2
KOCHI	8	1	91	6	-	1	6	4
FUKUOKA	62	8	611	45	1	1	16	3
SAGA	24	7	242	30	1	-	11	2
NAGASAKI	8	-	179	19	1	-	8	6
KUMAMOTO	8	1	56	7	-	-	1	3
OITA	59	2	260	21	-	-	3	1
MIYAZAKI	17	2	164	14	1	1	9	2
KAGOSHIMA	16	4	181	33	-	-	4	2
TOTALS	754	70	7663	798	80	13	674	153
RATE								
Current	53.8	5.0	49.7	5.2	5.7	0.9	4.4	1.0
Previous	53.3	5.8			5.7	1.3		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 15 March 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	10	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	17	-	56	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	85	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	6	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	17	-	111	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	7	-	73	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	3	1	33	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	41	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	2	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	4	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	8	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	6	-	58	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	9	-	42	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	61	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	3	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	7	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	3	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	11	-	231	2	-	-	-	-
SAGA	8	-	120	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	4	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	22	-	98	3	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	4	1	15	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	192	2	1781	8	0	0	0	0
RATE								
Current	13.7	0.1	11.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	14.2	0.0			0.0	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				EPIDEMIC TYPHUS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	1	13	1	-	-	26	5
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	9	1
AKITA	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	6	3	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	19	1	5	1	24	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	2	-	5	1
GUNMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
SAITAMA	-	-	2	1	-	-	16	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	-	-	17	1
TOKYO	8	-	8	-	3	1	70	7
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	4	-	17	1
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
TOYAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	1	-	2	-	17	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	6	-	104	1
MIE	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
OSAKA	-	-	9	2	2	-	27	-
HYOGO	1	-	13	3	-	-	1	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	2	-	-	-	13	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
SHIMANE	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	5	1	16	4
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	12	1	-	-	2	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	15	1	155	16	31	3	471	34
RATE								
Current	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	2.2	0.2	3.1	0.2
Previous	1.0	0.1			1.3	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 15 March 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	10	-	76	3	19	6	108	26	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	7	1	2	3	18	5	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	5	1	5	2	14	5	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	10	-	4	-	24	5	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	-	11	1	6	-	20	7	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	10	-	8	-	28	7	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	7	-	3	4	59	22	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	-	4	-	2	1	5	3	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	1	-	4	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	-	13	-	3	1	24	7	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	10	-	2	-	20	7	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	7	-	96	1	45	9	189	54	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	4	-	23	-	2	-	11	5	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	2	2	10	2	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	1	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	4	-	2	-	11	-	-	-	1	-
NAGANO	2	-	14	1	2	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	10	-	4	-	23	2	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	18	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	8	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	9	-	2	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	46	1	2	2	14	4	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	13	-	6	-	28	3	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	2	-	14	-	1	-	16	4	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	4	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	-	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	2	-	2	1	6	2	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	6	-	2	1	10	6	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	2	1	-	3	25	10	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	2	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	2	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	49	0	483	12	132	36	796	212	0	0	2	2
RATE												
Current	3.5	0.0	3.1	0.1	9.4	2.6	5.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.01
Previous	3.1	0.1			8.4	2.4			0.1	0.0		

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

.Rates per 100,000 per annum

.Plague: 0

(From Japanese Sources)

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 15 MARCH 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID (C)	CHANCROID (T)	GONORRHEA (C)	GONORRHEA (T)	SYPHILIS (C)	SYPHILIS (T)
HOKKAIDO	35	297	95	1583	56	719
AOMORI	-	70	29	384	23	277
IWATE	4	34	29	190	73	313
MIYAGI	10	67	43	463	42	362
AKITA	14	55	50	383	50	272
YAMAGATA	5	54	36	344	82	397
FUKUSHIMA	14	100	78	606	71	534
IBARAKI	17	183	64	543	80	645
TOCHIGI	11	110	48	686	38	566
GUNMA	6	64	31	383	32	472
SAITAMA	21	225	48	739	41	502
CHIBA	19	216	134	804	66	556
TOKYO	26	471	121	1330	115	841
KANAGAWA	51	264	187	2244	114	761
NIIGATA	5	103	45	547	32	421
TOYAMA	10	84	51	471	57	303
ISHIKAWA	10	112	62	654	49	456
FUKUI	12	119	24	207	18	125
YAMANASHI	1	29	35	342	12	85
NAGANO	3	98	90	771	60	530
GIFU	10	190	73	691	26	333
SHIZUOKA	28	134	92	599	111	640
AICHI	96	812	310	3049	160	1425
MIE	23	308	47	546	48	387
SHIGA	26	262	41	325	45	236
KYOTO	138	510	354	1629	123	799
OSAKA	79	1123	358	3669	281	3043
HYOGO	44	390	130	1448	187	1459
NARA	8	101	9	147	17	114
WAKAYAMA	27	190	67	545	46	289
TOTTORI	12	93	58	795	34	388
SHIMANE	10	54	28	365	44	372
OKAYAMA	17	293	78	882	80	474
HIROSHIMA	32	202	206	1347	100	628
YAMAGUCHI	9	52	43	506	20	384
TOKUSHIMA	1	24	23	195	40	249
KAGAWA	7	127	60	390	35	279
EHIME	4	55	34	604	55	690
KOCHI	10	67	29	342	42	280
FUKUOKA	53	646	219	2365	138	1255
SAGA	12	65	76	616	51	433
NAGASAKI	18	139	111	1138	40	406
KUMAMOTO	6	75	79	711	72	419
OITA	44	198	101	534	72	334
MIYAZAKI	2	31	48	298	39	241
KAGOSHIMA	4	42	54	382	42	188
TOTALS	994	8968	4028	37792	3059	24882
RATE						
Current	70.9	58.1	287.3	245.0	218.2	161.3
Previous	69.4		297.8		211.5	

Rates per 100,000 per annum

(From Japanese Sources)

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending 15 March 1947	Week Ending 16 March 1946	Four Weeks Ending 15 March 1947	Four Weeks Ending 16 March 1946	Cumulative number for first 11 weeks 1947	Cumulative number for first 11 weeks 1946
Cases:						
Diphtheria	754	1058	2842	4434	7663	14513
Dysentery	80	50	262	161	674	458
Typhoid	166	964	692	3403	2437	8287
Paratyphoid	35	114	136	483	513	1007
Smallpox	15	1335	50	4600	155	8116
Epidemic Typhus	31	1851	100	6900	471	8257
Malaria	192	N.A.	715	N.A.	1781	N.A.
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	49	45	166	146	483	333
Epidemic Meningitis	132	41	448	149	796	306
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	N.A.	1	N.A.	2	N.A.
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths:						
Diphtheria	70	95	322	462	798	1566
Dysentery	13	13	49	51	153	214
Typhoid	23	111	99	453	316	1235
Paratyphoid	3	12	10	31	33	57
Smallpox	1	175	6	527	16	893
Epidemic Typhus	3	208	7	390	34	520
Malaria	2	N.A.	3	N.A.	8	N.A.
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	3	6	20	12	34
Epidemic Meningitis	36	17	133	42	212	73
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	2	N.A.
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0

N.A.: Not Available

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending 15 March 1947	Week Ending 16 March 1946	Four Weeks Ending 15 March 1947	Four Weeks Ending 16 March 1946	Cumulative Rate for first 11 Weeks 1947	Cumulative Rate for first 11 Weeks 1946
Case Rate:						
Diphtheria	53.8	75.5	50.7	79.1	49.7	94.1
Dysentery	5.7	3.6	4.7	2.9	4.4	3.0
Typhoid	11.8	68.8	12.3	60.7	15.8	53.7
Paratyphoid	2.5	8.1	2.4	8.6	3.3	6.5
Smallpox	1.1	95.2	0.9	82.0	1.0	52.6
Epidemic Typhus	2.2	132.0	1.8	123.0	3.1	53.5
Malaria	13.7	N.A.	12.7	N.A.	11.5	N.A.
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.2
Epidemic Meningitis	9.4	2.9	8.0	2.7	5.2	2.0
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	N.A.	0.02	N.A.	0.01	N.A.
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death Rates:						
Diphtheria	5.0	6.8	5.7	8.2	5.2	10.2
Dysentery	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4
Typhoid	1.6	7.9	1.8	8.1	2.0	8.0
Paratyphoid	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4
Smallpox	0.1	12.5	0.1	9.4	0.1	5.8
Epidemic Typhus	0.2	14.8	0.1	7.0	0.2	3.4
Malaria	0.1	N.A.	0.1	N.A.	0.1	N.A.
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	2.6	1.2	2.4	0.7	1.4	0.5
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	N.A.	0.0	N.A.	0.01	N.A.
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

N.A.: Not Available
Rates per 100,000 per population per annum